Great avian brains, with their large projecting olfactory lobes and uncovered optic lobes, and the highest avian brains, with their small olfactory and covered optic lobes. The difference between these two extremes is almost as great as that between the brain of a lizard and the brain of an elephant. The bird's brain is innately adaptable and capable of changes or improvements. However, recommendations for enrichment of the general public's knowledge about such topics are inadequate. Enrichment of knowledge through education and community outreach is crucial for facilitating behavioral improvements. The current emphasis on education and community outreach is not sufficient. Additional focus on such topics is necessary to promote positive changes in the general public's knowledge and attitudes.

The main focus of this research is to improve understanding of avian brain function and cognition. The study found that birds perform better on cognitive tasks when they are enriched with appropriate stimuli. The study also found that birds perform better when they are provided with appropriate social, physical, and mental challenges. The results of this study provide evidence that enrichment is an effective method to improve cognitive function in birds. The current emphasis on education and community outreach is not sufficient. Additional focus on such topics is necessary to promote positive changes in the general public's knowledge and attitudes.